2. *Ventro-lateral Pyramidal Bundle.*—Spiller maintains the identity of the tract discovered by him and known as the ventro-lateral pyramidal bundle, as distinct from the Helweg's bundle. This position is confirmed by the relation of these bundles of fibers in the spinal cord and has been confirmed by the work of Barnes.

3. *Fecal Vomiting in Status.*—Report of a case of epilepsy in a woman of fifty-one years who during epileptic status had repeated attacks of fecal vomiting. This was considered to be due to a contraction of the musculature of the bowel during the epileptic attack.

4. *Spinal or Muscular Atrophy?*—Report of a border line case of muscular dystrophy or neural atrophy. The case followed the peroneal type, with muscular twitchings and evidence of degenerative changes. The author was unable to arrive at a positive diagnosis between the two conditions.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 13, July 1.)

1. Pathology of Tetany. PROF. A. PICK.
2. Silver Impregnation of Axis Cylinders. MAX BIELSCHOWSKY.
3. Hysterical Blindness. H. KRON.

1. *Pathology of Tetany.*—A preliminary notice of a paper to be published in full in the *American Journal of Insanity* concerning the presence of calcification of the smaller cerebral vessels as a causative factor in the production of tetany.

2. *Silver Impregnation of Axis Cylinders.*—A new method for axis cylinders and nerve cell staining. The paper is not suited for abstracting on account of the complexity of the method.

3. *Hysterical Blindness.*—To be continued.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 14, July 16.)

1. Subcortical Origin of Isolated Muscular Movements. A Contribution to the Study of Tumors of the Corpora Quadrigemina and Observations on the Central Tegmental Tract. J. SORGO.
2. A New Method of Preparing Histological Preparations. F. REICH.
3. Hysterical Blindness. H. KRON.

1. *Isolated Muscular Cramps.*—To be continued.

2. *Histological Technic.*—Macerated portions of fresh material, or sections of the same are shaken in a test tube and after separating the vessels, the pia, etc., the milky residue is centrifuged and treated by different staining methods.

3. *Hysterical Blindness.*—A report of two cases of hysterical blindness, with a résumé and classification of cases found in the literature.

D. J. MCCARTHY (Philadelphia).

Beiträge zur psychiatrischen Klinik.

(1902. Vol. i, No. 2, June.)

1. Analysis of the Ideational Content in Epileptic Dementia. MANFRED FUHRMANN.
2. The Question of the Relation of Bodily and Mental Diseases to Each Other. KOESTER.
3. Contribution to the Knowledge of the Effect of Alcohol on the Motor Functions in Man. HORNUNG.

1. *Ideatation in Epileptic Dementia.*—The researches to determine the ideational content were conducted with three epileptics, the same experiments first being checked with normal persons. The method consisted of reading lists of words and having the patient react by in-

forming the experimenter of the ideas the words read (*Reizwort*) called up. The same process was repeated with the same words not less than four weeks afterwards, and the differences noted, especially the new associations. The number of new associations based on one hundred words gave a percentage indicating the extent of association *(associationsweite)*. In the normal individual this percentage varies from 75-95 per cent. varying naturally because of the individual's education; while 60 per cent. and under must without doubt be pathological.

The first patient experimented with showed an extent of association of 62.4 per cent., the percentage being least with abstract words. There was found also a great tendency to the frequent repetition of the same words indicating, the author thinks, a high grade dementia or an inhibition phenomenon like that seen in catatonia. Occasionally the patient responded with great suddenness, before the *reizwort* could have a chance to pass the threshold of consciousness. This the author calls "unconscious reaction" and thinks it characteristic of epilepsy.

The second case showed an extent of association of only 33 per cent. If, however, the experiments are confined to concrete objects the percentage is 44 per cent. as compared with two idiots who respectively showed 40.58 and 46.38 per cent. The simple, trivial, grammatical construction of the sentences used in reacting is also significant of the dementia the *reizwort* being used as subject or object with some simple verb as "is", "has", "gets", etc. The difference between the epileptic and the idiot lies in the fact that the former has knowledge of superior (*übergeordnet*) ideas, and grasps their meaning, making use of them correctly but reacts to these superior ideas as expressed in the *reizwort* in a very simple *(untergeordnet)* manner. The idiot, however, shows nothing of this possibility.

In the third case the extent of association reached 83.7 per cent. but it is noteworthy that this was a case of organic epilepsy (cerebral tumor), the first attack not occurring until the patient was 29 years old and he being able to support himself as a musician until his thirty-fifth year. There was noted in this case a monotony in the reaction, the same word often being used in each of the four series of experiments made to react to the same idea and the same emotional tone being called up by the *reizwort* on each occasion. The simplicity of grammatical expression was also prominent.

In summing up the author regards the "unconscious reaction" as the most characteristic feature of epilepsy. Added to this is the monotony of reaction together with its great slowness, not infrequently amounting to one-half and three-quarters of a minute. Very natural also is the rare appearance of the so-called clang association.

2. *Relation of Bodily and Mental Disease.*—The author, after commenting on the fact that in general intercurrent physical diseases have been held to have a beneficial influence upon existing psychoses, arrives at the following conclusions from a study of several cases. (1) The prognosis of a bodily disease is often unfavorably influenced by a contemporaneous mental disturbance. (2) Commonly the psychosis undergoes a modification due to the influence of the bodily disease which makes its symptoms appear in an unfavorable light so that the bodily disease may appear to have a favorable influence upon the prognosis of the mental disease. This is well shown by the author's fourth case in which the symptoms were of a well marked paranoid type. (3) The prognosis of a mental disease complicated by a bodily disease is independent of the bodily disease as soon as we have to deal with an independent, established psychosis and not a simple symptomatic psychosis. This is illustrated in a patient who had a case of pneumonia compli-

cated by a beginning catatonia. The psychosis, the author thinks, might have been initiated (*ausgelöst*) by the pneumonia.

3. *Effect of Alcohol on the Motor Functions.*—This article was suggested and is in a way supplementary to the article in the first number of the *Beiträge* by Alber. In taking curves of the movements of the leg due to eliciting the patellar tendon reflex the author found that there was often a tendency for the leg to oscillate pendulum fashion before coming to rest. This tendency was increased by anything which distracted the mind (reading) and was also increased by alcohol. It does not occur to any extent in normal persons and the author concludes therefore that it is due to lack of inhibition. The article is illustrated by reproductions of the various kymographic tracings studied.

Wm. A. White (Binghamton, N. Y.).

MISCELLANY.

Neuralgia of the Bladder. G. Frank Lydston. (Jour. Amer. Med. Asso., Aug. 23, 1902).

Crystalgia has been classified as follows: (1) Crystalgia with lesions of the urinary apparatus, *i.e.*, urethra, bladder and kidneys. (2) Crystalgia with lesions of neighboring organs, such as the testicle, prostate, rectum and anus. (3) Crystalgia incidental to ataxia or general paralysis. (4) Crystalgia associated with diathetic conditions, as rheumatism, gout or malaria. (5) Essential crystalgia. Neurotical study is properly directed to the crystalgia associated with diseases of the cerebro-spinal axis. Vertical pains are common in the pre-ataxic period of locomotor ataxia. Crystalgia occurs in the hysterical or chloranemic patients. Neuralgia of the bladder is of variable intensity and radiates in different directions through the hypogastrium, groins, testes, thighs perineum, rectum or back. If definite lesion, such as calculus or other disease is absent, essential crystalgia is to be diagnosed corresponding to neuralgia of other organs. W. B. Noyes (New York).

Amnesia. S. D. Hopkins (N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 30, 1902).

Amnesia is frequently seen in the various insanities, organic diseases and concussion of the brain, in epilepsy, in somnambulism, in the hypnotic state and following fright. Amnesia may be partial or complete. In the former case memory is only lost to certain objects or groups of objects, without involving other portions of memory; in the latter the memory may be completely lost for both present and past events, as is seen in organic diseases of the brain and spinal cord. A normal mind must not only be able to call up past recollections and to register impressions to which the present attention is called, but also be capable of correlating the present with the past. Inability to do this will produce a form of amnesia known as double consciousness. A case was reported by the author of amnesia from July 4 to September 21, 1900. The patient's last recollection was in a clubhouse near New York. He awoke in Denver, in workingman's clothes bought in Philadelphia and Chicago. His hands bore marks of hard labor.

W. B. Noyes (New York).

The Education and Development of Neurotic Children. Graeme M. Hammond (The New York Medical Journal, Aug. 30, 1902).

The occurrence of infantile convulsions, chorea, night terrors and kindred disorders during infancy will determine a neuropathic disposition, apart from disease of the parents.

Toward the fifth or sixth year or upwards, the neurasthenic and hysterical temperaments begin to manifest themselves. Exceptional mental ability without corresponding physical strength is sometimes